lished in our columns on Saturday last. He is evidently disappointed in his man. No wonder. Genius and greatness are apt to strike out in unexpected paths.

Hon. ORIGEN S. SEYMOUR of Conn. was (we learn by a letter) burnt in effigy on the 22d inst. by the Land Reformers of Winsted for his vote against the Homestead bill. We must insist that there are better ways of shedding light on this important subject than by berning men in effigy.

## THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune:
WASHINGTON, March 26, 1854. It is reported here that Secretary GUTHEIR has written a letter instructing the Commissioners of the Custom House at New-Orleans, to inquire into the politics of one of the subrdinates who is strongly suspected of being a Whig, and found guilty, to appoint a Democrat in his place immeditely. The letter is of the most approved style, a la Bron

Gadeden's Treaty will probably succeed despite the severe opposition with which it is met.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

SANDY HOOK, March 26, 1854-10 P. M. There is no appearance of the Africa, now in her 16th day from Liverpool. The weather is freezing cold, and the wind is very heavy from the west north-west.

DEATH OF HON. PHILIP GREELY.

Boston, March 26, 1854. William Philip Greely, late Collector of the Port of Boston under the Administration of Mr. Fillmore, died in Havana on the 15th instant.

NO SLAVE BIOT AT AUBURN.

ALBANY, March 26, 1854-7 P. M.
The telegraph lines no longer open for the transaction of general business on the Sabbath, but we learn that the day passed over without any disturbance at Auburn.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA-SETTLEMENT OF THE BLACK WARRIOR AFFAIR. New-Orleans, Friday, March 24, 1854. The steamship Empire City has arrived at this port from

She reports that the Cuban authorities had offered to give up the steamship Black Warrior upon condition that a fine of \$6,000 be paid. Capt Bulloch had accepted the proposition, and would take possession of the vessel on the inst, and immediately sail for New York.

The fine was paid under a solemn protest. op of war Albany and steamers Fulton and Corwin were at Havana

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS-ARRIVAL OF THE

ISABEL AT CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Saturday, March 25, 1854. The steamship Isabel, from Havana and Key West on

the 22d inst, arrived here at three o'clock this marning. The Black Warrior had been given up to Capt. Bullock upon the payment of the fine, under selemn protest, of \$6,000. The captain received her under protest, on account of damages to be demanded. The vessel had received considerable injury from neglect. The Consul declined receiving her, considering the matter to be in the hands of the American Government.

Sir Charles Grey, ex Governor of Jamaica, came passenger in the Isabel

The ship Queen Victoria, from New-Orleans, bound to Amsterdam, ran ashore on the 14th inst. near Key Vacus. but got off unassisted, and proceeded on her voyage. She supposed to be considerably strained by surging on the seef, and it is presumed will enter Savannah or Charleston

for inspection or repairs.

THE HAVANA MARKETS

The Segar market was dull and prices were winter; white was quoted at 7400 je; brown at 1400 je; mescurado at 1600 je. Hoses were very scarce. Laid in kegasold at 1500, and in burrels at 150;. Rich at 1516; Box Books at \$205 50; Hosenosat \$35. Provisions generally were in fair demand and atocks rather light.

Functions to Europe, 25 is 256 6; and to America. \$250 P box

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO-SANTA ANNA IN THE FIELD.

NEW OBLEANS, Saturday, March 25, 1854. The steamer Texas brings dates from Vera Cruz of the 22d inst., and from the City of Mexico of the 16th. Santa Anna left the capital on the 12th, to take the field in person against the insurgent Gen. Alvarez. The latter is said to be surrounded in his mountainous retreat, destitute of money and provisions, and nearly deserted by his adhe-

Mr. Williams, Chief Engineer of the Tehucatepec route, came passenger in the Texas.

ACCIDENT TO BISHOP BROWNELL

HARTFORD, March 26, 1834. Right Rev. Bishop Brownell met with a palnful accident this afternoon. While descending a stairway he misred his footing and fell, breaking his leg near the ankle, in three places.

THE STATE OF THE WEATHER

THE STATE OF THE TABLE OF THE T

The weather is very cold here, and enow is falling.
There is but little prospect of the opening of navigation for some weeks.

At noston.

Boston, March 26, 1854.

A strong north east gale has been blowing here since yesterday noon. Weather very cold. No news.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE—THREE MEN KILLED.

LOUISVILLY, Friday, March 24, 1854.

A locomotive attached to a freight train on the New-Albany and Salem Railroad, expleded this neorning near Providence, killing three men, viz: John Morris, the engineer, Thomas Radcliffe, fireman, and John Merrill, a hand on the train. The bodies were horribly mutilated. ARRIVAL OF THE PAMPERO AT N. ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Friday, March 24, 1834.

The steamship Pampero, from San Juan, Nicaragua, with two hundred passengers, has arrived at this port.

DISASTER TO THE SCHOONER INDICATOR. The schooner Indicator, Captain Hathaway, from New-York for St. Johns, P. R., put into Newport lost night in distress, with loss of fore and mainmant, jibboom, &c.

SOUTHERN MAIL. BALTIMORS, March 26, 1851.
The southern mail to day brings New Orloans papers of Sunday and Monday. They contain no news.

PROGRESS OF THE NEBRASKA BILL. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 25, 1854. Nebraska, "scotched but not killed," writhes in agony. Occasionally it raises its head as if coming to life and then sinks down again. It is difficult to tell which damage it the most, friends or foes. The speech of Breckinridge in its favor is not unlikely to be one of its severest blows. His attack on Cutting will be made to recoil on him with great effect. It is said that

large sums of money were raised among the New York

Hards and the peculiar friends of Cutting to secure Breckinridge's election to the sent he now holds. The anti-Nebraska men feel more and more confident of defeating the bill. But it is not to be disguised that they have fearful odds against them. The recent vote shows that there are ninety five men who are willing to adopt any means to pass the bill. These members are all decided and ultra in favor of the measure. The one burdred and eleven men who voted for the reference confessedly embrace a number who on certain

conditions will go with the ninety-five. And then how many the Administration can induce by fear or favor to join them is yet to be seen. Besides, the absentees are decidedly against us. These facts show what an uncertain battle the friends of freedom have before them. Nevertheless they are in good heart, and with the countenance of the people and the blessing of Heaves, they hepe to triumph.

The prospects of the Homestead and the Paclific Railrond bills are enveloped in the Nebraska fog. Aside from the influences of Douglas's bill both of those great

measures stand a fair chance of passing. The same is true of the Gadsden Treaty, although I think it is losing ground of late. There are a great many wheels within wheels connected with this treaty, so that its fate is at least doubtful. The Kitchen Cabinet, with Sidney Webster at its head, among a variety of cliques, are more or less interested in its modifications and the result. Then there are the Garays versus Sloos, and the Sloos versus Garays. Altogether it is getting to be of very doubtful issue. The Senate is thin at present, Messrs. Chase, Everett, Dawson, Seward, Truman Smith and several others being absent. The House remains tolerably full, neither side as yet venturing to

The notice in THE TRIBUNE that the debate on the reception of the remonstrance of the clergy is to be printed in pamphlet, and that it may be obtained of any Member of Congress, has brought an avalanche of applications for it. Persons desiring copies should write to their own Representative. Any member will cheerfully furnish speeches to his constituents on ap-

DOINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE ... ALBANY, Friday, March 24, 1854.

SENATE... ALBANY, Friday, March 24, 1254.

AFTERSOON SESSION.

The question before the Senate when it took a recess, was upon agreeing with the report of the Committee of Compromise fixing the time when the Temperance bill shall go into operation, at the first day of December next. Many Senators being desirous of explaining their votes, did so at more or less length after which the vote was taken, with the following result:

YEAS—Messic Bishop, Bradford Butts, W. Clark, Z. Clark, Danforth, Diehisson, Dorance, Field Hu'sey, Lawing, Munco, Robertson, Sherrill, Walker, Whitney, Williams, Yest—18.

NANYS—Messic Bishard, Barr, Brooks, M. H. Clark, Crosby, Hitchcock, Hutchins, Pratt, Speacer, Storing—19.

The Committee now took up the bill repealing the Jones Wood Park Act.

Mr. Brooks proposed his amendments to the original

Wood Park Act.

Mr. Brooks proposed his amendments to the original bill, (heretofore noticed in Tex Trikuns) and explained his spressition to the repeal of the act.

Mr. Whitsey insisted that if this Park was to be insisted on the citizens of New York, a clause should be inserted in the bill reserving the water front of the ground for converging nutriess.

seried in the bill reserving the water front of the ground for connected purposes.

Mr. Chour's said that however the amendments of the Sennier from the Sixth (Mr. Brooks) might be amended he was emphatically in favor of the repeal of the bill. He wanted to know who were opposed to its repeal.

Mr. Brooks—I am, and my colleague (meaning Mr. Brack, Mr. B., however, is in favor of its repeal.) is.

Mr. Syrker,—The Common Council of New-York ask for its repeal.

Bara; Mr. B., however, is in favor of its repeal. Is.

Mr. Nersche—The Common Council of New York
ask for its repeal.

Mr. Crossiv—Yes: my friend from the Fifth (Mr.
Sprech) say® truly—the Common Council ask for its repeal, and so do a great many of its citizens.

Mr. Crossiv—Yes: my friend from the Fifth (Mr.
Sprech) say® truly—the Common Council ask for its repeal, and so do a great many of its citizens.

Mr. Crossiv and that the people living out of New York
could have no idea of the burdenseme tax that is now
levied on those owning property in that City. For his
part, were he achizen of New York, he knew not but that
he would oppose both Parks. In the large cities of London and Paris these monster parks were absolutely necessary to form breathing lungs for the worlds that reside in
them. But New York stood in no such necessity for these
monster pleasure grounds. It was differently situated.

An island ranging but from a mile to a mile and a quarter in width, with large and noble rivers on oither side, it
could not so greatly need these breathing lungs, as they
have been termed, as does Landon or Paris. But at any
rate, every one acquainted with the dimensions of the proposed Central Park, must readily concede that it will far
nich ample pleasure grounds for New York City for a long
time to come. And he assured Senators that to keep the
Central Park property, the people of that City will have
to be taxed to a surfoit. Almong the items for which, and
not the most inconsidents, will be the tax for a Police;
for that Park, he believed, will require as large a standing
police, as the whole city now has.

Mr. Halsey favored the repeal of the law. The Senater from the Sixth (Mr. Brooks) had said that this was a
purely local many of his constituents, would be taxed
for this very Park.

Mr. Baha stated that when the bill was last discussed.

or this very Park.

Mr. Bann stated that when the bill was last discussed, Mr. Barn stated that when the bill was less discussed, supposing that the residents of the Nineteenth Ward ere desireus for this Park, and were willing to be taxed r it, opposed its repeal. Since then, he had received let as from several distinguished residents of that Ward, atting that they are decidedly opposed to the Park. This ling so, he desired to be considered in favor of the real of the bill.

Mr. Burner and that if the Senate would not allout his

peal of the bill.

Mr. Brooks said that if the Senate would not adopt his amendments he would vote for the repeal himself. He deemed the law, as it now alood, a bad law, and he would not or be found voting for an improper bill. After further debate the vote was taken, and the amendments voted down, after which the Senate reparted complete the bill recealing the Act.

repealing the Act
Mr. Brooss asked that the question of agreeing with
the report of the Committee, he laid on the table, that he
might have an opportunity to offer his amendments when
the Senate was more full. It was no ordered.

SENATE ... ALBANY, Saturday, March 25, 1854.

SENATE... ALBANY, Saturday, March 23, 1854.

THE CANALS.

Last fell the Canal Board removed certain Canal Super intendents, as is supposed, for their "Hard" predilections and appointed others in their stead. Those removed by the Canal Board were retained by the Canal Commissioner Mr. Mather; and consequently two sets of superintendents were in charge, each having his own set of men to do the work, and each running up large bills. These bills, we conflicting, were presented eventually to the Canal Auditor for payment, and placed him in a delemnar requiring the following bill, or something similar, to extricate him.

AN ACT to provide for certain labor done and materials for misted on the canals of the State.

SECTION 1. Whenever it shell appear to the Auditor of the Canal Department that labor has been hereforeed or or easterlake transitions which has been actually used upon or for any of the Surmainhout which has been actually used upon or for any of the Surmainhout which has been actually used upon or for any of the Surmainhout which has been actually used upon or for any of the Surmainhout which has been actually used upon or for any of the Surmainhout the recent

Secretor I Whosever is shall appear to the Auditor of the Canal Department that labor has been herebefore performed, or materials perintende us hich has been actually need upon or for any of the Superintende art a section of the canal of this state, during the present local year, when the right of the other of the superintendency was in conflict, it shall be free next of the other of the superintendency was in conflict, it shall be free next of the canal upon which such labor is alleged to have been performed the constitution of the constitution of the decision of an experiment of such labors and of the decision of such labors and of the superintendency was in receive the actually of such labors and of the time and piece of an extent performance of such labors and of the time and piece of such labors and of the time and piece of such labors and of the time and piece of such labors and of the time and piece of such abort of present of the such and piece of such labors of farmined and in after a full investigation of any such claim for labor or materials, it shall appear that any amount is equitably due from the State in any party having rendered such labor or furnishing such materials, but he detected of the Additor upon the certificate of the Commissioner to pay to the person performing such labor or furnishing such materials by the person performing such labor or furnishing such materials by an extended from such investigation and proof of suid succepts, as the said Annier and Commissioner shall be, and certify that they are, said Annier and Commissioner shall be, and certify that they are, said Annier and Commissioner shall be. And certify that they are, said and the said such labor or furnishing such investigation and proof in the said such as the party who furnished the said such as the party who furnished the said such labor or the said such as the said su

And to cents per day for each additional 50 tuns burden over 100 And the said Act is hereby extended in its operation to the County

2. The owner or whardeger of any wharf in said dity, or com-kings, fault be entitled to demand and collect from any power, a hours for hading or unloading any boat or vessel thereas, the 55 cents per day.

The owner or owners of each slip in the City of New-recenty of Kings, shall keep the same dredged out to a depth less than 55 tests it.

Note or county of Kings, shall keep the same dredged out to a dept-of not less than 10 feet at low water mark, but shall not be required to excess to a greater depth than within four feet of the origins bed of the river. And the owner or owners shall also under the su-pervision of the Superintendent of Wharves and Piers or othe-gurger officer, keep the points of the crib work of all their respec-tive bulkheads and piers in a complete and first canditing, and is case of neglect to keep the slips dredges and the bulkheads and piers satisfactorily protected, the Common Councils of Brooklyn and New York may order said work to be done at the expense of the owner or owners thereof.

New-York may order said work to be once a the expension of evener or connect thereof.

See 4 All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are knewly repealed, but notling herein contained shall be construed to affect that class of vessels commonly knewn as "lighters" and the construence of the class of vessels commonly knewn as "lighters" and the class of vessels commonly knewn as "lighters" and the class of vessels commonly knewn as "lighters" and the class of vessels commonly knewn as "lighters" and the class of vessels commonly knewn as the contained dividends of Muttal Insurance Companies. Its object is to bring these Companies under the same restrictions as Banks, requiring them to publish at specified periods, the amount of their unclaimed dividends, to whom they are

Banks, requiring them to pashes, as specially assented of their unclaimed dividends, to whom they are due, &c., &c.

Mr.W. Clark, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, had heave to report upon the petitions for the reduction of the fees of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New York. He said that the Committee were unanimous in reporting against the prayer of the petitions, chiefly upon the ground that it was mijost to reduce the fees of an effect during his term, from what they were when the office was accepted by him, especially where the term, as in this case, was so limited. The Counsel to the Corporation had, however, with the knowledge of this conclusion, presented a bill submitting to a reduction of his fee which would be satisfactory to him. This bill met the approval of the Committee, and also of the entire New York delegation. The Committee considered that the Counsel to the Cerporation had acted in a liberal spirit in thus voluntarily consenting to a reduction of his fees. He asked the unarrimous connect of the Senate that the bill should be entreesed for a third reading, which was granted. The following is the bill:

A ACT to reduce the expenses for the opening, widnalug, extent.

sions or proceedings pending on or before the said lat day of meet, shall be taxed by the Clerk of the Suprema Court al Jamesty next, shall be taxed by the Clerk of the Suprems Court at, for and upon the usual sand cassimary rates, services and proach here-to-forte taxed and allowed and even such taxalism shall be paid by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonately of the Caty of New York, SEC. 2. All moneys paid order the provisions of this act by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonately afforced hast be assessed equally and proportionably as for as the same may be practicable, upon the lands and premises be medited by the improvement under such shall be applied. Inview and shall be a lien and clarge thereon, and shall be applied. Inview and collected in the manner now provided by lare for the assessment, all the proposed of the control of the same of the control of the contr

THE JONES WOODS PARK.

In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Bigoods again moved his substitute for the bill repealing the Jones Wood Park Act, which was voted down, It to \$\frac{1}{2}\$; and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Amending the act relative to supplying Brooklyn with water Relative to the form of Gardiner.

Amending the Stream Gas Light Act.

Making the Village of Experime a separate road district.

Amending the set relative to supplying Brooklyn with water Relative to the form of Gardiner.

Making the Village of Experime a separate road district.

Amending the set cantonizing the construction of draw-bridges over the Flushims and Newtown Creek.

In relation to the New York Lastitution for Lastruction of the Beaf Relative to the Buffle Trust Co.

umb stive to the Buffelo Trust Co. Relative to the Free Schools in Finabling.
Declaring Aufor Meadow Brook a public highway.
Declaring Aufor Meadow Brook a public highway.
Amending the control of the Chiy of Hudson.
To incorporate the Albany Sixpenny Savings Stack.
In relation to Mchawk and Newport Plank Road Co.

ASSEMBLY. The House vesterday afternoon went into Committee u the General Appropriation bill, for the support of Government

By Mr. Services, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, striking out the item of \$187 for examining percussion lock musikets, on the ground that it would not be needed.

making an appropriation of \$22,500 to the New-York Hospital.

Also, to the N. Y. Eye and Eur Infirmary, \$100. Also, to the Syracuse Home for Destitute Women and

Also, to pay the salary of the Secretary to the Regents, pay of Messenger, Stationery, &c., \$1,900.
Also, to the Regents to be paid to Academies for text books, &c., \$2,500.
Also to Regents for Meteorlogical Observations, \$500.
By Mr. M. course, increasing the appropriation to Orphan Asylums from \$25,000 to \$35,000.
By Mr. Besencer, to allow the Utica Orphan Asylums \$600 out of the sum appropriated to such fustitutions.

out of the sum appropriated to such institutions, me discussion was then had on a proposition by Mr. sax to strike out the limit of \$4,500, beyond which no

Mr. D. finally willidrew his motion, and the Committee tose and reported progress.

The THE THEFFE SCE WILL.

The Act for the Suppression of Intemperance was then received from the Senste, with a message that the Conference Committee had agreed upon the first of December as the time for the law to take effect.

Mr. McGraw, from the Committee of Conference on the part of the House reported in favor of receding from the House americanent, as follows:

The Committee of the Senste as to a mestar of effective between the two Houses on the bill entitled. In act for the suppression of the temperature, respectfully report.

That they have had under consideration, and have conferred with a Committee of the Senste upon the master of difference on the still entitled. An act for the suppression of intemperature. As this House are aware the only matter of difference was as to the time than the content of the Senste upon the master of difference was as to the time.

antilled. An act for the suppression of intemperators." As the House are stored, the only when the act should take effect. The House mas already decided, by strong and emphasis votes. The House mas already decided, by strong and emphasis votes in the house mas already decided, by strong and emphasis votes after the law should take officer in May. The Committee however are well astimized that many friends of the billipreserved a later day, and that if here had been permitted to write on the distinct proposition as to time, would have so captered the billipreserved a later day and eclaives vote of the House, as well as by their own opinion of propriety and policy, the Committee left house it meast upon a day earlier than the first of December.

Aside from a due regard to the interests of those who are now ensaged in the tradic, to possible reason can be given why the law should to take effect immediately.

The Continies are well away that if the amendment of its Moure should be incorroused in the bill but tittle time would be given to those individuals to make arrangements for the clannes of lusiness which would be required. A though duly appreciating the importance of this conditionation, the Committee cannot doesn this, of itself, as a sufficient reason for postponing the time to the Seat of December.

comber. The Committee base, however, become extinfied that if the House 

Exected. That this House recede from the amendment made by hem to the bill entitled "An Act for the suppression of latemps."

The motion was upon adopting the resolution, and thus accepting December as the time.

Explanations then took place on the part of members, all of which went to show that they preferred the first of May, but as the Sensie had insisted with so much frances upon its position, and there was no hope of an abundonment of that position, they found themselves bound to scope if first did not.

case, if they did not.

The vote being taken (the previous question having been moved by Mr. CLINTON and ordered) upon the motion

ocen moved by Mr. CLINTON and observed upon the motion of records, it resulted as follows:

YEAS Nesera Angle, Bailey, H. J. Saldwin, S. Saldwin, Berrow, Rotten German, Boyd, Case, Barton, German, Boyd, Case, Barton, German, Boyd, Case, Conkiller, Grocherre, Camming, Dowey, Fiero, Friedman, Libba, Giessen, Gobarn, Hall, Harper, Harris, Hath, Hinkley, Holterigh, Howell, Hoye, Hall, Mainles Heuchison, Mossley, Hinthimson, Junkin, Hoy Kinner, Kirkland, C. Leich, Liteland, Intelegran, Levier, Mallory, Martin, Mainley, McGraw, McGraw Nove, W. F. Wood, 77.

NAYS, Aithen, Baker, Bauens, Bowwick, Bargess, Clinton, Colnas, Cost, Cushman, Dawson, A. A. Doniop, Ferrason, Oermain,
ott, Grahim, Magvire, Morris, Randall, Scaring, Society, Smalley,

NAYS-Airken, Baker, Bancos, Borwal, Brancos, Order, Marker, Bancos, Color, Cashman, Dasron, A. A. Donlop, Ferrason, German, Gett, Graham, Marvire, Morris, Randall, Seating, Society, Smalley, Stephens, Ward, Whipple, White, Whitman—20.

SUPPLIFIED THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION TO THE FEOPLE, Mr. Case celled up Mr. Benedict's resolution to regard to submitting to the people the question of approval or disproved of a Temperance Low.

Some little debate was had, when Mr. Mosselly Herest.

Sense little debute was a state of the table, which prevailed without a count.

OFFINER STREETS IN SEW YORK.

Mr. Barnow introduced the following bill:
AN ACT for the better regulation of opening erest in the Chy of New York.

New York.

Section t provides that the Major and Common Council may proceed and open or wider any street of avenue or puts of saine, then requested so to do by two-thirds of the proprietors of lands. frantisg on the rame.

She, 2 provides that when lands tenements, he, are taken for the purposes stated in section 1, the application to conform the report of the Commissioner' estimate and assessment shall be made a appeal lerm of the Supreme Court to be had in the City of New-York, and not elsewhere, and if a majority in amount of property approve of the same, the Court shall confirm the report; sinces such majority appear, the Court shall order all further proceeding disconting of

ness eich majonis appear, to coarrient section discential seed.

The net does not apply to proceedings already had.

THE INVITATION TO VISIT NEW TORS.

Mr. PEREDICT called up the resolution accepting the initiation to visit New York, and providing for the visit. hird place on Friday and Scurday next; and also that a ression he prolonged two days beyond the 100 days, to the up the time.

the sersion be prolonged two days beyond the 100 days, to make up the time.

Mr. LOJER moved to lay the resolution on the table, which motion prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS-Messrs Hamos, Bennett, Bastdman, Burgers, Burnett, Cest, Cool, Condition, Batter, River Germain, Gyble, Glenson, Gott, Hatt Harris, His Particle, Bartis, History, Grandin, Luker, Michray, G. Hitter, Oct. Palmer, Peters, Pandail, Robertson, Roses, Sout. Seedens, Seeder, Smalley, Speaker, Stophan, Suffern There, Wilson, Wilder, D. While W. H. Wood-4?

NAYS-Messrs Angle, Affact, Salley, Batter, R. J. Ballstin, Bartin, Lerger, Leen, Harris, Haister, Hall, Joy, Kinner, C. C. Lukin, Edward, G. Leen, Harris, Haister, Hall, Joy, Kinner, C. C. Lukin, Littlefeid, Magnire, Milliam, Williams, Winnes-S.

About 10 o'clock much confusion provailed in the House, Members were collected together in different parts of the chamber, conversing, and whenever a vote with thach, it was impossible to procure a quorum of responses on the first, second, or third call. Seats were vacant, and no in terest was taken in the business before the House except by the Speaker, Clerks, and about twenty Members.

Underthese circumstances, Mr. Lozura fell it incumbent on him to move a call of the House, which prevailed.

The Koll was called, and 77 Members responded to their names.

names.

It was announced, as their names were called, that saviral Members were sick or out of town. The following is a list of Members present, sick, out of town and absent

eral Achoert vere since of out of town, and absent from other reasons:

15.A8-Mears Angle, Akken, Bailey, Baker, Backus, R. J. Beldwin, S. Baken, New York, Barton, Bancus, Beera, Better, Better, Bernett, General Region, Bernett, Cash, Chine, Candiller, Comming, Cashman, Dawson, Dewey, Edwards, Flero, German, Gibbs, Glessen, Gonthen, Oct. Gestler, Harder, Hall, Hayar, Harder, Hall, Holdridge, Glosch, Willey, C. Leith, L. Mediray, Milley, J. Kinney, Kirkhad, L. Lee, "Hollanbeck, Hayle, Halling, L. Hittelyon, Innier, Magnire, Marley, Statin, M. C. Leith, L. Mediray, "Mille, G. Miller, Momfort, Marris, "Nelson Odell, Paliser, "Payer, Peters, Rasefall, Rouertson, Rose, Inwitted Science, Series, Stating, Stating, Series, Series, Stating, Sandley, Series, Stating, Stating, Stating, Series, Stating, Walder, Walder, Walder, Willer, Willer, D. Willer, B. Willer, Those absent, owthey to stakeness were excussed. Those absent, owthey to stakeness were excussed. Mr. Parsyow was brought to the bar of the House, who stated that he had been to the Medical College to witness an important operation. He was excussed. Mr. Parsyow was be brought up, and rendering the same excuss, he was excussed also.

are. Exercised also.

Mr. Williams appeared, and was also excused.

Mr. Prims moved that the call be now suspended, that members now absent be declared in contempt of the House, and that they be reprimanded on appearing in their

Mr. Loren moved that further operations under the call be suspended.
Mr. Thouse moved that no member be permitted to leave the House except in custody of an officer.
Mr. Wars was brought up to the bar of the House and mated, that he had for a number of days heen very sirk. This morning he had but just risen from his bed when he was arrested.
He was excussed.

as arrested.

He was excused.

Mr. R. J. Barnwis was inclined to think that it would Mr. R. J. Bathwis was inclined to think that it would be highly proper to dispatch a special messenger after certain normbers who live upon the line of the railroad. He had noticed that these gentlemen were in the habit of leaving the city Saturday mornings, and then finding their dway beek egain about Monday night. He had in his mind one of this sort now. That member had this morning called up the resolution to accept the invitation to visit

New York, when there was an extremely slim attendance and when it was almost sure to be voted down. That member, however, was now absent. This was one case. There were members here who had remained in attendance upon the meetings of the House during the whole session, but these members lived in the interior. This was not the case with those residing along the line of railroad.

Mr. Enwands rose and asked leave of absence for the remainder of the session to day. It was important that he should be in the city of Troy this afternoon. Granted.

Mr. Coot rose and asked leave of absence for one minute and a helf.

Mr. Cook moved to make it two minutes. Cartied.

mr. Scott see and acted leave of absences she had met and a half.

Mr. Cook moved to make it two minutes. Carried.

Mr. Staffians moved that the Clerk procure refreshments—eatables and drinkables—for members.

The Chain said the Clerk had once discharged a similar duty imposed upon him by the House, and found he had to pay the expense out of his own pocket.

The resolution was withdrawn.

A resolution, moved by Mr. Littlejons, declaring absent members in contempt was adopted.

The Call was then suspended, when the House adjourned.

FEES OF CORPORATION COUNSEL. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ALEASY, March 26, 1834.

In the early part of the session a petition was presented to the Senate, praying that all the fees and costs of the Counsel to the Corporation in the opening of streets, avenues, and parks, should be abolished, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Last week there was a meeting before the Committee to discuss the subject, and Burtis Skidmore, Issae Adriance, Senstor Whitney, and Martin Zabriskie, appeared for the petition. After a full hearing the Committee informed them that they were unanimous in the opinion that the fees of officers should neither be increased nor diminished during the term of office, and that it would be particularly unjust to reduce the fies of an officer during his term from what they were when he accepted the office, especially when the term, as in this case, was so limited, and they should accordingly report unanimously to the Senate against the prayer of the petition, and that, doubtless, their report would be confirmed by the Senate.

Mr Dillon, the present Counsel, then addressed the Counsel.

mittee, and stated, in substance, that when he accepted the office he had no idea of the amount received by his predecorsor-that he had no desire at any time to receive any crear—that he had no desire at any time to receive any auch amount or any compensation beyond a fair remuser-ation for his services and for the sarrifices he had necessa-rily made in accepting public office—that as regards the public parks, which he considered public blessings, it was the ambition to consummate those measures during his term—that the legal costs tanable to him in those proceed-ings would be very large; but, as was well known to his immediate friends, he never intended to take them, but to immediate friends, he haver intended to take them, but to present them to the Commissioners as his official and personal contributions to the improvement and ombolishment of the parks—that he had no objection, therefore, that it should be declared by law that no costs or fees should be received by him in those proceedings. He also stated that, as regards the bill proposed by the petitionors, it was that, as regards the bill proposed by the petitioners, it was a bill of spoliation and injustice, not called for by his fellow clinens, unjust to him and his successors, and would prove injurious to the City, and he had accordingly felt bound to oppose it—that if the petitioners had consulted him upon the subject of the petition, he would immediately have consented to the introduction of any bill which would have been fair to them and just to himself—that the Computer having determined to report against the petition. mittee having determined to report against the petition, be was now free to offer to submit to the Committee a bill that he had drawn, or would be entirely satisfied with any

the bill drawn by Mr. Dillon, which continues the coats and tees for this year, nives a salary of \$6,300 for the next year, and abolishes all fees and easts for the Parks. Yesterday Sonator Wm. Clark the Chairman, reported the bill to the Senate, end stated that in the opinion of the Committee, Mr. Dillon had acted in a magnantisous and liberst spirit and that the bill met the approval of the on-tire New York delegation. It was unanimously ordered to a third reading, and will doubtless become a law. Thus the question which has been the occasion of so much dispute for the last twenty fiveyears will now be settled. T.

CONSUL SANDERS IN HIS OWN DEFENSE

The rejection by the Senate of Mr. George N. Sanders as Consul to London has drawn from that gentlemen a letter to his countrymen, which is, perhaps, worthy of notice, as an incident in the progressive dissolution of the sham de-mocracy. In this Letter he discusses the causes alleged for his rejection, namely : the writing letters from London to the Satanic Press, and the having attacked the wife of a distinguished politician [Mr Spenker Boyd] in The Democratic Review, that lady being generally understood as having been very active and unrelenting in procuring his rejection. With regard to the Beyd business the ex-Consul

jection. With regard to the Reyd business the ex Consul explains himself as follows:

"The Democratic Review of 1852 set itself decidedly, as among other permiclous heresics, against all disorganizing parten ions of what are mismaned women in publications. In a blography of Lynn Boyd, Speaker of the littless of Representatives, written by Judge Thompson, then member of Congress from the Wheeling Detrict, Va. for the purpose of exhibiting Mr. Boyd's protessions to the Presidency, some relationship between his ancesters and Robert Lerns, and see stal similar arguments, are adverted, among which are placed the merits of Mr. Boyd's wife. The Review of March, in criticising this redictions memoir, merely quotes a sentence of the biog-Bloyd's wife. The Review of March, in criticising this redictions memoir, merely quotes a sentence of the blog raphy, (which is trief the delinquent in bringing the lady's name unbecomingly before the public, and laughs at the supposition—not the lady, whose merits are not in anywise alluded to—and at the idea of advocating a man as a Presidential condidate on the ground that his wife is a suitable person for the White House. Without touching any further on the impropriety of such an introduction in a political campaign paper. I will remark, in passing, that the critices of the United States have always happilly had a right to look with pide and respect to the wives of our Presidents, and that it would be the first time if any lady should now reach that high position wanting in the qualities which command the love and admiration of manufald, the estimable woman is in our constry the rule, the conthe estimable woman is in our councy the rule, the contrary the exception. The pages of The Review under my direction, may be safely offered to scratiny against the charge of the slightest indecorum toward any lady. If, however, woman should elect for herself to enter the political areas. I am very far from admitting that her factors would not become a legitimate subject of discontinuous.

ussion.

... In common discretion this matter should have remained. In common discretion has made a contest. But it seems that the same discase of a political contest. But it seems that the same discase of adjacent which prompted Mr. Boyd's applier gend ill advised blography, has seen due bring the subject prominently before the public in this abourd man ner. As Mr. Boyd is evidently inexpable of appreciating the generosity with which I have acted in his case. I will now let the public see how exceptionable was the conduct

the generality with which I have select in an object was now let the public see how exceptionable was the conduct of himself and friends.

"About the time of the last Presidential canvass the Washington City carpaign biographies, advancing all sorts of pretensions to the Presidency, had become such a serious evil as needed a declard check. Heroes were mannfactured out of paper and ink with such astounding rapidity, and of such magnificent proportions, that it was impossible for the people to distinguish between the real merit and the fictious. Against those "Lives" The Review stood forth as a firm and severe executioner. The Sonator who is reported as bringing this matter before the Sanator who is reported as bringing this matter before the Sanator who is reported as bringing this matter before the Sanator who is reported as bringing this matter before the Sanator who is reported as bringing this matter before the Sanator who is reported as bringing this matter before the Sanator who is reported as bringing the subject be himself somewhat sensitive on the biographical score, as numerous carefully prepared ambitions memoirs became "untimely leaves" in the bring breath "of The Review. The mails, I have no doubt, were relieved some hundreds of time by its action. I put such a brund upon the practice time into fuel before they should be handled like those which had already appeared.

"Of the biography in question I will now, for the first Of the biography in question I will now, for the first

The directions of the Review and make its appearance, and when the object of The Review and made its appearance, and when the object of The Review—that of anting the Democratic party, by putting aside all the premier of candidates who had not strength enough, as I believed, under the then existing sectional stripes, to cement the party, and to bring forward a new mine—was restorts well understood, Judge Thomason wrote a letter as I believed, under the then existing sectional stopes, to cement the party, and to bring forward a new manaway perfectly with anderstood, Judge Thompson wrote a lotter to The Review, approving its course and admiring its ability stating that he and his friends had a candidate to prosent who exactly filled the description in The Review of the man required by the inex, and this was no less a person than the distinguished Speaker of the House of Review and the straight of the Judge said that he had prepared a biography of that gentleman, which he was very as sizes to have appear in the March number, accompanied by the best possible engraving, for which The Review could slippiate its own price. It was not then known that I had any connection with The Review or perhaps this letter would never have been written. I directed the publisher to answer Judge Thompson politely that the pages of The Review were not open to purchase—that we relected our own subjects, and prepared the notices ourselves. "Upon this groeminious failure with The Review, the bidge reply afterward found a mare convenient varieties in the columns of The Richmond Engineer. I let be pass till I found the country was about to be flooded with the remarkable deeds of this very assute stateman, when, without expessive to the founds with all described causaid. There was however, no mention of Mrs Boyd, and it was an unusually thing in Mr. Beyd to have his wife's name brought before the Senate to excite feeling against the nomination of a purely political opponent. In minishing Mr. Boyd a will enly add, that at the very time he was organizing for himself the allowed binneds to be prochaimed in

Republished of a purely pointerst of potents. In mining, they and I will only and, that at the very time he was orginized to himself to be proclaimed Kentacky as the supporter of Gen Butler, and in Penns vania and elsewhere as the fast friend of Mr. Buchanar

consulted by the Minister. I did not, however, write as Consul. my letters were not even dated at the consultate. It is said, however, that I should not write at all from this great metropolis, no odds how important or valuable the information. But I did write—and, without contrary in structions from the Department, shall continue to write as leng as I may be here, such items as I shall judge of our sequence to Americans, and I challenge Senators to point out anything objectionable in them.

"What I had to communicate was not of such a character as is called for in a dispatch to the Department, but such as I indeed to be of sufficient importance to be lateresting to the people at large.

such as I indged to be of sufficient importance to be inter-esting to the people at large.

There not acted upon the centralizing policy of send-ing everything to Washington and nothing to the people. It felt it to be my duty, as Consul, to constantly report such facts to the people as I might think important to their in-terests. And in these days of ocean steamers and tele-graphic wires, nothing is of consequence unless promptly published. No one cares to pore over a diplomatic corres-pondence, if it be but even a few months old. Secret di-plomace is fast dying out here, and I hope it will not re-ceive vitality in America.

"GEN. CASS.

"Upon the nomination of Frank Pierce it was pro-claimed by the press and from the stump, that by gones were to be by gones. I never heard it said that I was to be made the only exception to the rule. But as that issue has been made I proudly and defiantly take it up. Gen. Cass has acted only as ninety nine men in ordinary hun-dreds would act, and I am glad he does not now embarrass make his vote. ne by his vote.

"This office is, all things considered, the most desirable in the gift of the President, especially for an active, patricic American, who will gladly take all the opportunities it offers of giving his countrymen information on the many important interests centering here and ramifying to all parts of the world.

"It is worth not less than fifteen thousand dollars a year.

parts of the world.

"It is worth not less than fifteen thousand dollars a year.
I hope the eleverest fellow in America will get it. Your fellow citizen.

GEO. N. SANDERS."

EDUCATION IN BROWN UNIVERSITY.

To present an account at all extended of each of the vaus colleges in the country, would be an endless task, and, indeed, so little does the course of education pursued vary throughout them all that an account of any one college, with changes of names and statistics, would answer sub-stantially for any other. But the position which Brown University has for a few years assumed before the public as the representative of a new principle in college education.

cens to justify a more extended notice. It may be well enough to refer to the circumstances which led to the changes of which we speak. In d ing so we shall derive our information chicily from the Report made by President Wayland to the Corporation of the University in 1830. The condition of the College was then as follows: The number of undergraduates and of annual admissions had been for several years steadily diminishing the annual expenditures of the College exceeded its annual receipts by the sum of \$950, and if the additional officers required for the discipline of the College were appointed. he annual deficiency would be increased to \$1,800; "proceeding at this rate the fund must soon be exhausted and

the institution become bankrupt.

There seemed no reason to ascribe this unfortunate condition to any fault in the means of instruction. The Faculty were acknowledged as men in every way qualified for their stations, and many of them were widely known, both in this country and abroad, for their attainments in their saveral departments. The scientific apparatus was large and continually increasing. The library was acknowledged to be second to none in New-England as a working library. That the fault, whatever it was, was not peculiar to Brown University, seemed yet further evident, since the aggregate number of students in all the New England colleges was diminishing, while those which attracted the fullest numer did so simply by lowering the price of tuition to a fraction of its cost, in many instances making it entirely grainitous, and in some giving further pecuniary aid to cradidates for the ministry, thus virtually giving a bounty on every men who would consent to receive a college education.

Nor did this fewness of students indicate that the number was small of these who rightly estimated the advan-inges of education. The demand all over the country for agricultural colleges and scientific schools showed that there were men enough who desired and were willing to pay for an education which was suited to their wants, and which should aid them in their callings without the encumrance of studies, which were to them indifferent and use leas if not positively distrateful. It seemed obvious that the kind of education offered did not meet the demands of the public. "We have produced an article for which the demand is diminishing : we sell it at less than cost, and he deficiency is made up by charity; we give it away,

acd still the demand diminishes."

The defects in the character of the education offered which defects were shared by all the Colleges in the country) were two: 1 The education offered was sailed may to the demands of a small and proportionally diminisling class (the learned professions, and especially the ministry) while for the productive class of the community. the class most entitled by their numbers and importance to not that their wants should be consulted, no provision whatever was made. 2. The education thus offered sought to include too large a number of studies in the course of four years, and was essentially superficial. It was proposed to remedy these defects. i. By providing adequate instruction in the branches of knowledge most useful to non-professional men. 2. By so opening and moditying the organization of classes as to enable thee of every calling to pursue the branches likely to prove By abelishing the four years' course, and by giving to every study such a proportion of time as should be suffident to insure a thorough acquaintance with it, and as should be in some degree proportioned to its practical im

The recommendations of the report were adopted and the "New System" began in 1850. Professorships of diluncies, of civil engineering of chemistry applied to the arts. and of agriculture, were established. Arrangements were made for extending the benefits of the College to those engaged in the verious industrial pursuits, by opening courses or lectures adapted to their callings and their wants. The regular four years' course was abandoned, students might study for any period they chose, and degree of attainment rather than length of residence was required for a degree. A degree was also established accessible to those who should not study the classics. Thus the opportunity was offered to all of every class to acquire any species of know-ledge taught in the University, without being burdened with studies useless to them in their callings and foreign When this new organization was first propos

were not wanting objectors, both to the theory of the plan and to its practicability. Some said "by allowing men to study what they please, and what is going to be of service to them, you will diminish the study of the classics." this the reply was made, admitting of no rejoinder, " If by placing Latin and Greek on their own merits, they are unable to retain their present place in the edmeation of civliked and christianized man, then he them give place to something better. Others sale, "You are going to break n on the regular college course, the perfection of educational discipline, the result of the gathered wisdom of conturies. The toply to this was not less easy. "If the callege control just as it now stands, were the perfection of mankind now has new requirements and new wants, in the ourse of a few generations. But in reality, so far from being the re-ult of accumulated wisdom and adjusted in carm deliberation for the wants of coming time, the college "course is the result of the present accident." We will not now stop to show this, but will simply illustrate our meanirg by one instance. Does any one pretend that in the al-k iment of some eight weeks to political economy, and of an almost uninterrupted course of four years to Latin and Greek beades a preliminary expenditure of one, two, or three years) there is truly represented the comparative importance of these two studies to an American citizen.

The objections on the ground of impracticability are an swored by the actual working of the syste m. Of this the pres ent catalogue fernishes an indication. The students directly connected with the university, who four years ago numbers about a hundred and fifty, now are two hundred and eighty-three, and these are proporting not for the professions merely but for every calling in life. In addition to this number actually connected with the college some three hunhundred and twenty five of the jewekers of the city attended the course of lectures on the "Chemistry of the Metals," do-levered for their especial benefit during the past year.

The degree of carmestness and secons in study on the part of the students cannot so readily be estimated from a catalogue, yet it is not difficult to suppose that increased cornesiness in study would be the result of the atimulus springing from so large an increase of numbers and therefere of competition in study, and that an institution where every student was pursuing the studies which he himself had chosen, in which he was specially interested, and which he expected to make the means of his livelihood, would be Eacly to be free from much of the listlessness, and frivolity. and waste of time, of which colleges are so often the abode. | 17th of April.

Brown University now holds the highest position which can be desired by any American College. It is the People's College of Rhode Island and of all its neighborhood. It continues indeed, to instruct all who desire it in the wisdom of the ancients, and in the branches which have formerly been regarded as requisite to a finished educa tion. But it does also much more; it gathers the sons of the people from the farm, the workshop, the forge and the factory. It opens to them the results of all knowledge, in oil departments of learning and science, speculative and practical. It returns them to their homes, abla more succerafully to handle the plow, to guide the abuttle, to wield the hammer, and to direct the blow pipe. Thus it is performing the tree work of a University. So long as it bolds this position, we rejoice in its prosperity. And we can wish nothing better to all Colleges, than that they should share its success by following its example.

A CARD FROM FANNY FERN.

To the Editor of The N Y. Tribuse.
Sin: A few days since a paragraph entitled "The Voteran Printer" was copied in The Tribune, in which oc-

curred the following sentence:

"Three of his children, certainly, are widely known in the world of letters, viz. N. P. Willis, Mrs. Farrington, Fanny Fern, and R. S. Willis." So far as the foregoing statement refers to me, it is incorrect. With due deference to Mrs. Grundy and Paul Pry.

Esq. I beg to state that, several years since, by a sadden reverse of fortune, I was deprived of all my relatives.

Respectfully, FANNY FERN.

FLARE UP BETWEEN COL CLEMENS AND THE ADMINISTRATION—CURIOUS DE-VELOPMENTS.

FLARE UP BETWEEN COL. CLEMENS AND THE ADMINISTRATION—CURIOUS DEVELOPMENTS.

Wanisotor, Saturday, March 25, 1834.

Col. Clemens's letter, giving Gen. Pierce's opinion of the Nobraka bill, has created the most intense excitement here, especially among the southern members. The demi semi organ of the Cabinet—The Star—asserts this evening that Col. Clemens, upon seeing the comments of the press upon it, immediately addressed a note to the President, stating that he did not pretend to give Gen. Pierce's lenguage; that it was probable he had mistikan him, and that what the President said was: "That he was "surprised the men of the North who intend to cigo the "South their rights under the Constitution should hesitate to support Judge Douglas's bill when the South were willing to take it." Se. Now, upon the highest authority, we make the following statement: As soon as he saw The Star this afternoon he addressed a letter to the editor of The Canon, telling him that he could not notice any publication made in such a paper as The Star, but that if The Union copied it or made a similar statement he would be compelled to come out over his own signs ture, and denounce it as a "iio." He did not promptly address the President a note making the disabitimer, as stated by The Star. On the contrary, the President first addressed Col. Chemens a note, yeslectary morning, requesting him to call and see him. Being engaged, he cid not go up; and as he was leaving his room Sidney Webster came from the President to request him to go to the White Home. He said he was engaged in court and could not go. Mr. Webster, the President's Private Secretary, then got him to premise he would go as soon as the court sujectned. He did call in the afternoon, and had an interview with the President Pierce gave it as "his decided opinion that Douglas a bill was a proposition in favor of freedom," and saded, that if it should pass, although we might absorb the should be willing to take the Nebraka bill. But he confessed that Clemens was correct in writi

lemens.
If an investigation is demanded, let John Van Buren, Lan, and Cochrane, be called on the stand, and asked if or Precident has not repeatedly begged than to support to Nebraska bill, on the ground that it was a far more dectual exclusion of Slavery than even the Wilmot Procedural exclusion of Slavery than even the Wilmot Procedural exclusion of Slavery than even the Wilmot Procedural exclusion of Slavery than even the Finne Procedural exclusion of Slavery than even the Finne Prince John remains an incorriging the procedure of the Prince John remains an incorriging the Prince John remains and prince John

MAINE.

The Maine Law is not all the good things they have in that State. Lock here:
Mrs. Jane A. Morrison, residing in Maine, writes to the
New England Farmer, in relation to the profit of a small

New England Farmer, in relation to the profit of a small fleck of sheep, as follows:

"The income of my 15 sheep that I wintered last winter has been \$90 m, the present year. In April I sold one sheep that did not have a leads, for \$4. From the weel shenced from the other 17, I received \$35. 89, 49 conts per pound. For 24 leads I received \$35. My aloep number the same as last winter, keeping one of my laubs to supply the place of the sheep I sold.

This WHYER.—The past winter must be put on the record as one of uncommon severity. The snews have been frequent and accumulated to gent depths, and the number of interesty cold days have been greater than

lintensely cold days have been greater than We have had but one thaw, by rain, since snow first fell

in the latter part of December, consequently there is now, March 16, a great body upon the ground.

The first snow storm was a powerful one, and this was enceeded two days after by another, equally abundant in the amount of drifts. Such an unusual piling up of drifts, at the emet, made it difficult travelling, and this state of things has continued throughout the interior and frontier of the State ever since. Hence the season has not been what is called a good one for business. We here is Maine like to have snow come in good season but in moderate quantities, so as to enable us to stir about among it easily. In such case it is a blessing to us, and greatly facilitates and promotes business. Some of our old men say that we have not had so cold a season, with such an amount of stow since 1790. creded two days after by another, equally about

have not had so cold a sessen, with such an amount of stow, since 1780.

During that winter (1790) the snow fell very abundantly at the first of the sesson: the weather continued cold, and the enow laid on late. People crossed the ponds on ice in Winthrop, and other parts of the County of Kennebec, so late as the first of May.

Marks Stran.—In 1830 there was made in the United States thirty four and a quarter millions of pounds of maple sugar. This was about one seventh as much as there was made of one sugar; so that came sugar is saven times as plenty as maple sugar, but maple sugar we think is even times better.

times as plenty as maple sugar, but maple sugar we think is even times better.

Of this 34½ million pounds, Maine made but 93,542 pounds. New Hampshire made more than a million and a querter. Vermott more than seven hundred and ninety five thousands pounds. Connecticut more than fifty thousand, and New York more than ten million pounds. Most of our farmers in the interior of the State have extensive ranges of maple forest, and on the public loads are millions of serce of sugar maples, which anybody may tray who designs to.

are millions of acres of sugar maples, which anybody may the who desires to.

We think it might be a pleasant occupation, if not a profit-loss one, to start off and commence the business in scare of the State's sugar bashes escamping upon the ground, lumberman fashion, and working at the business while the map time lasted. It would be full as pleasant to do this for a month or two as to comp out the same time on a moore hunt, and foll as profitable. [Maine Farmer.

HEAVY SWINDLING OPERATION -One of the most expert. cases of awindling ever coming to our knowledge occurred in the City of Albany on Saturday evening. The circumcances are as follows: Two genteel looking men went into the jewery store of Mesers, Williams & Co, on State st., and after looking at some valuable watches, diamond rings, bracelete, &c., told one of the proprietors that they purposed making presents of two of the watches and a diamond ring to some ladies visiting at Governor Seymour's, and asked him if he would not send some one with them up there, and take the watches and ring along. This was readily assented to and the son of one of the proprietors was called. They all got in a carriage in which the men came, and which was standing at the door, and drawe up to J. V. L. Pruyn's residence instead of Cov. Sey mour's. The two men gotout, rung the bell, and on the door being opened walked in, hung their hats on the ruck, and walked into a room. They soon after called in the young man and told him they had concluded to take the diamond bracelet they were looking at, and requested him to go for it, leaving the watches. This he did, and on returning the men had left. None knew them at Mr. Pruyn's, and the waiter says they left a note for Mr. P. as soon as they found he was not at home.

The Hon. Ker Boyce, recently deceased, has bequesthed \$10,600 to the College of Charleston, and \$20,000 to the Charleston Orphan House.

ALLEGED MURDIE OF a CHILD.—The Providence Journal of the 24th, says that the Grand Jury have returned an indictinuous against Godfrey Pearce, for the murder of Aeguline Spink, a child from three to four years of see, at Coventry on the 25th of March last. The offence is described as one of great strocity. The child being an innuite of the prisoner's family, and having mysteriously disappeared a search was made by the maigristors, and her body found in the well must his house. The prisoner having made suspicious and contradictory statements relative to her absence, was charged with violently causing her death. The trial on this indictment will take place on the 17th of April.